563 per cent. of the total strength of services. What is more
647 important to note is the fact that out of the total increase of 2,915 in the strength of all services, the share of the Muslims was 2,236 or 76.7 per cent., as against 679 or 23.3 per cent., the share of other communities.

647 In the matter of Government purchases, preference is
441 given to local firms. The Department of Civil Supplies, which has been established to arrange supplies for Government Departments, maintains a list of registered local firms. Preference is also given to locally manufactured goods when available, for use by Government Departments.

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563 Following the outbreak of communal trouble in the
647 State in 1931, His Highness was pleased to appoint a
423 Commission, with Mr. B. J. Glancy of the Political Department of the Government of India (now H. E. Sir B. J. Glancy, Governor of the Punjab) as President and with four non-official representatives of Hindus and Muslims of Jammu and Kashmir Provinces as members to inquire into the grievances, religious and secular, of different communities. The Committee made a number of recommendations, which His Highness was pleased to accept. The more important of these related to:—(1) religious places that had passed into the hands of the Government, (2) recruitment of different communities in Government services, and (3) grant of proprietary rights, accompanied by controlling legislation, in regard to lands of which the ownership was held by the State. As regards the first, Government ordered the restoration of the places to the community which was able to substantiate its claims to them. Regarding the second, minimum qualifications were fixed by which educationally less advanced communities could secure an adequate share in the services. Regarding the third, His Highness not only granted proprietary rights to the *zamindars*, but also waived the condition of payment of *nazarana*. This concession represented in money value an amount of over Rs. 20 lakhs. Recently, this concession has been extended to villages transferred to the State from His Highness' Private Department.

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657 To insure against food scarcity that had previously
623 threatened the village areas in Kashmir Province, the *panchayats* in Kashmir Province collected in S. 1999, 60,000 *kharwars* of *shali* and maize on *khush-kharid* basis for use in times of scarcity.

With a view to minimizing the migration of unskilled workers from Kashmir Valley to the plains in the winter for work and finding suitable productive work in the State itself for the men who migrate and as near their homes as possible, the Rural Development Department was entrusted with investigating the matter and preparing lists of men who migrate and the kinds of work suited to them. With the help of the *panchayats*, the Department was able to submit the details to the Government within a very short time of a month and a half. On the basis of this information, the Government appointed a committee for devising schemes calculated to provide labour to such labourers. As a result of the recommendations of the committee, Government sanctioned several schemes for providing employment to large numbers of people.

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656 Nor have the interests of the masses of the urban population which include manufacturers and traders, artisans and craftsmen, owners of house-boats and boatmen and skilled and unskilled labourers been lost
658 sight of. Primary education for boys has been made free and compulsory in the cities and important towns. As recommended by the Glancy Commission, the fees previously imposed on visitors to the Mughal Gardens near
651 Srinagar were abolished. Taxes on boat-men have in certain cases been reduced or remitted, and sites for mooring of house-boats have been provided either at
● 441 cheap rates or free of rent. An industrial exhibition has been held at Srinagar annually since 1929. The
543 exhibition attracts a large number of people including visitors, with the result that not only have there been greater sales, but there has been marked improvement in the variety and the finish of the goods produced. In order to provide assistance in the marketing of goods manufactured in the State, an Industrial Museum and Sales Emporium was opened at Srinagar towards the end of 1941. A similar institution has been started at Jammu also.